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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/700,205	11/03/2003	Curtis Reese	200311942-1	4185
22879 7590 01/15/2009 HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400				
EXAMINER				
WILLS, LAWRENCE E				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2625				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
01/15/2009		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/700,205

Applicant(s)

REESE ET AL.

Examiner

LAWRENCE E. WILLS

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 July 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 13-21 and 25-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 13-21, and 25-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13, and 25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 13, 14, 25, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanimoto (US Patent No. 6,952,280), in view of Slick (US Publication No. 2004/0109568), and in further view of Boone (US Publication No. 2002/0196141).

Regarding claims 1, 13, and 25, Tanimoto'280 teaches a printer access control module (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Fig.1) that is operable to: receive a request from a client computer for printing resource authorization (i.e. S12 in Fig.2); determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line 12) of the requesting client computer (i.e. S13 in Fig. 2); authorization indicative of one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11) available to client computers of the determined policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line

12); and authorize a print job (i.e. S13 Yes condition in Fig. 2) received from the client computer to be printed (i.e. S15 in Fig. 2) using one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11). However, Tanimoto'280 does not teach issue a security key to the client device or the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job.

Slick'568 teaches issue a security key to the client device (Step 901, Fig. 9, The printer's public key can be provided to users via any of a number of means including a public key infrastructure (PKI) or by a printer driver simply requesting the public key from the printer itself or from a secure print server. [0005]) and the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job (Once the printer's public key has been obtained, a printer driver uses the public key to encrypt a symmetric key, which is used to encrypt print data and transmits the encrypted print job to the printer. [0005]).

Having a system of Tanimoto'280 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Slick'568 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the designating unit of network printing system in Tanimoto'280 reference to include issuing and using keys to encrypt print jobs as taught by Slick'568 reference because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications and further the results of the combination would have predictable.

The combination of Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 fail to expressly teach wherein issuing a security key comprises issuing a first security key that is indicative of greater printing resource authorization upon a determination that the client computer is a member of a predetermined policy domain and issuing a second security key that

is indicative of limited printing resource authorization upon a determination that the client computer is not a member of the predetermined policy domain.

Boone'141 teaches wherein issuing a security key comprises issuing a first security key (high access token, 182, paragraph 0193) that is indicative of greater resource authorization (access to all of the information available, paragraph 0193) upon a determination that the client is a member of a predetermined policy domain (doctor, nurses, and other caregivers, paragraph 0193) and issuing a second security key (low access token, 180) that is indicative of limited resource authorization (access a limited amount of information, paragraph 0193) upon a determination that the client is not a member (family members, paragraph 0193) of the predetermined policy domain doctor, nurses, and other caregivers, paragraph 0193).

Even further having a combined system of Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Boone'141 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined printing system of Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 reference to include high access and low access to resources as taught by Boone'141 reference, since exclusive restriction of resources to a group of users is well known and further, the combination would have yielded predictable results and resulted in an improved system.

Regarding claims 2, 14, and 26, Boone'141 (in combination with Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568) teach wherein issuing the first security key (high access token, 182, paragraph 0193) comprises issuing a security key that is indicative of full resource authorization (access to all of the information available, paragraph 0193).

4. Claims 3-7, 15-20, and 27-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanimoto (US Patent No. 6,952,280), in view of Slick (US Publication No. 2004/0109568), and in further view of Boone (US Publication No. 2002/0196141) as applied to claims 1, 13, and 25 above, and further in view of Cunnagin (US Patent No. 6,490,049).

Regarding claims 3, 15, and 27, Boone'141, Tanimoto'280, and Slick'568 fail to teach wherein issuing the first security key comprises issuing a first security that is indicative of a first printer resource and a second printer resource and issuing the second security key comprises issuing a second security key that is indicative of the first printer resource but not the second printer resource.

Cunnagin'049 teaches wherein issuing the first security key comprises issuing a first security that is indicative of a first printer resource and a second printer resource (first mode, column 3, lines 37-46) and issuing the second security key comprises issuing a second security key that is indicative of the first printer resource but not the second printer resource (second mode, column 3, lines 37-46).

Having a combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references and then given the well-established teaching of Cunnagin'049 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references to include switching print modes based on a key as taught by Cunnagin'049 reference, because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications.

Regarding claims 4, 16, and 28, Boone'141, Tanimoto'280, and Slick'568 fail to teach wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing the print job received from the client computer to be printed using color printing.

Cunnagin'049 teaches wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing the print job received from the client computer to be printed using color printing only (consumption rate of a consumable supply, column 3, lines 10-15).

Having a combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references and then given the well-established teaching of Cunnagin'049 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references to include switching print modes based on a key as taught by Cunnagin'049 reference, because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications.

Regarding claims 5, 17, and 29, Boone'141, Tanimoto'280, and Slick'568 fail to teach teaches wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing a print job over a specified page limit.

Cunnagin'049 teaches wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing a print job over a specified page limit (consumption rate of a consumable supply, column 3, lines 10-15).

Having a combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references and then given the well-established teaching of Cunnagin'049 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references to include switching print modes based on a key as taught by Cunnagin'049 reference, because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications.

Regarding claims 6, 18, and 30, Boone'141, Tanimoto'280, and Slick'568 fail to teach wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing the print job received from the client computer to be printed using one or more specified print media types.

Cunnagin'049 teaches wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing the print job received from the client computer to be printed using one or more specified print media types (consumption rate of a consumable supply, column 3, lines 10-15)

Having a combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references and then given the well-established teaching of Cunnagin'049 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references to include switching print modes based on a key as taught by Cunnagin'049 reference, because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications.

Regarding claims 7, 19, and 31, Boone'141, Tanimoto'280, and Slick'568 fail to teach wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing a print job that is limited to one or more of a maximum cost per page, maximum cost per period of time, and maximum pages per period of time.

Cunnagin'049 teaches wherein authorizing a print job comprises authorizing a print job that is limited to one or more of a maximum cost per page, maximum cost per period of time, and maximum pages per period of time (consumption rate of a consumable supply, column 3, lines 10-15).

Having a combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references and then given the well-established teaching of Cunnagin'049 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Boone'141, Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 references to include switching print modes based on a key as taught by Cunnagin'049 reference, because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications.

1. Claims 8, 9, 20, 21, 32, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanimoto (US Patent No. 6,952,280), in view of Slick (US Publication No. 2004/0109568), and in further view of Boone (US Publication No. 2002/0196141) as applied to claims 1, 13, and 25 above, and further in view of Kuroyanagi (US Patent No. 6,545,767).

Regarding claims 8, 20, and 32, Boone'141, Tanimoto'280, and Slick'568 fail to teach wherein the policy domain comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses on a local area network.

Kuroyanagi'767 teaches a policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses (i.e. IP address used as

distinction code in column 3, line 45) on a local area network (i.e. number 400 in Fig. 1).

Having a system of Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Kuroyanagi'767 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the network printing system of Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 reference to include giving keys to members of a specific group as taught by Kuroyanagi'767 reference because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications.

Regarding claims 9, 21, and 33, Boone'141, Tanimoto'280, and Slick'568 fail to teach wherein the policy domain comprises a predefined group of identifiable users.

Kuroyanagi'767 teaches the policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined group of identifiable users (i.e. as shown in Fig. 6, each group has at least one user).

Having a system of Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 reference and then given the well-established teaching of Kuroyanagi'767 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the network printing system of Tanimoto'280 and Slick'568 reference to include giving keys to members of a specific group as taught by Kuroyanagi'767 reference because of the increasing need for secure network printing applications.

Conclusion

2. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LAWRENCE E. WILLS whose telephone number is (571)270-3145. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30 AM - 6:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on 571-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/King Y. Poon/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625

LEW
January 8, 2009